AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0087] on page 22 of the specification as follows:

[0087] A color-coded key for the scanner relative luminance units (RLU) of the pixels shown in Fig. 5 is displayed at 315. which has also been alphabetically coded (i.e., a – e) for purposes of the black and white Fig. 5 of this application. In practice, the plot of Fig. 5 would be color coded.. For each color the scanner reads one value for each pixel and the scanner properties define the pixels. Scanner parameters such as offset and calibration settings impact the reported signal. The grid intersections locate the response values in the data spread sheet. The squares are filled-in by interpolation, since contour plots of data (i.e., discrete data points) require interpolation between data points in order to draw the contour plots. Some smoothing is involved. In the example shown, MICROSOFT EXCEL ~~Microsoft Excel~~® (spreadsheet software) was used to perform the interpolation. For the data spaced on a grid, Excel aligns coordinate intersections with data points in the plot. Of course, the present invention is not limited to interpolation using MICROSOFT EXCEL ~~Microsoft Excel~~ ®, as other interpolation packages or methodologies may be substituted. The charts are not essential to the invention but merely expose the problem solved by the invention.

Please amend paragraph [0091] on pages 24-25 of the specification as follows:

[0091] Thus, after sorting the pixels, they are plotted according to the sorting order, and analysis is performed to determine the background, corona (transition area between background and highest signals), best signals, and then residue. Then by applying statistical techniques, such as determining the radius of gyration, for example, as referred to above, the best signal locations in the features are determined. The radius of gyration represents the angular momentum mass. The radius of gyration may optionally be weighted by the signal values of the pixels included in the calculation. Alternatively, a unit of mass may be arbitrarily set to each pixel. As noted, these diagnostics give the radial distribution of the good signals. These are well established diagnostics, the principles of which are further discussed in efunda, "Radius of Gyration Definition",

~~http://www.efunda.com/math/areas/RadiusOfGyrationDef.cfm~~ and Peraire, J., "Lecture D11-2D Rigid Body Kinetics: Equations of Motion", Unified Engineering, Spring 2003, Version 1.0, pp 1-8, for example, both of which are incorporated herein, in their entireties, by reference thereto.